## ONLY FORTY-FOUR SAVED.

Those Who Survive the Wreck of the State of Florida.

She Collided With the Ponema, and Both Went Down.

Pitiable Appearance of Those Who Were Picked Up by the Titania.

The Story of the Disaster as Told by the Rescued Officers.

QUEREC, May 7 .- The painful suspense that prevailed here all day with regard to the survivors of the disaster of the ill-fated steamer State of Florida was relieved tonight by the arrival of the Donaldson steamer Titania, from Glasgow for Montreal, with coal and a general cargo, which was reported by telegraph this morning as on her way to Quebee with twenty-four of the rescued party. The Titania reached port at 8:15 o'clock and proceeded direct for Montreal, an order to land the rescued party here, which the river police were prepared to execute by taking them off in midstream as the steamer slacked to ship her Montreal pilot, having been countermanded by the owners of the vessel, and instructions received to carry them through to Montreal. The Titania was boarded, however, by representatives of the press, who accompanied her for some distance up the river, and on the way obtained the names of the saved and some thrilling par-

ticulars of the disaster. The following list of saved was brought by the steamer: James Allen, third officer; Andrew N. Steele, surgeon; William Armstrong and Francis Graham, seamen; David Walker, passage worker; David Clume, storekeeper; Alexander Mitchell, donkeyman; James Thomas, sireman; William H. Smith, passage worker; George Forester, second steward; Neil McKellar, assistant steward; James McKelsie, assistant steward; Robert Young, assistant steward; John McDonald, seaman; assistant steward; John McDonald, seaman; John Sanstram, seaman; John McGraw, as-sistant cook; Adam McFarlane, assistant cook; William Miller, baker's mate; James Bennett, of London, Ont., first class pas-senger; Andrew Fairbairn, second class pas-senger; David Struthers, second class pas-senger; James Patience, steerage passenger; Jonah Hale, steerage passenger; and Eliza

Jonah Hale, steerage passenger, and Eliza Churchouse, steerage passenger. Total, 24. The following are the names of the re-mainder of those saved, who are on their way to Quebec on the Norwegian bark Theresa, mainder of those saved, who are on their way
to Quebec on the Norwegian bark Theresa,
of Christiana: James Thompson, chief officer; Thomas Bair, boatswain; John Smith,
boatswain's mate; Peter Peterson, carpenter; Henry Anderson, lamp trimmer;
John Alverblade, quartermaster; John
Miller, quartermaster; John Smith, seaman;
Charles Love, seaman; Goorge Armour,
seaman; John Beard, boatswain; William
Lawson, seaman; William Hyslop, second
engineer; Edward Boyle, fireman, and John
McDowell, fireman; Jane McFarlane, stewardess; Hugh Morgan, Peter J. Renning,
Martin Paterson, Francis Watson, steerage
passengers. Total, 20.

Martin Paterson, Francis Watson, steerage passengers. Total, 20.

The Titania's captain reports: May 5, at 9 p. m., while proceeding up the gulf, and when off Bird Rocks, observed a ship exhibiting two bright lights and thinking she wished to communicate bore down upon her and took off twenty-four passengers and crew rescued from the State of Florida, of

The City of Rome passed the survivors while on board the ship Louisa and answered heir signals, but did not stop.

The following is the official report of the

hird officer of the State of Florida:
"We left New York on the 12th of April
rith about 167 passengers and erew and a rith about 167 passengers and crew and a ull general cargo. All went well until the gight of the 18th at 11:30, when we collided with the bark Ponema, of Chatham, N. B., Capt. Heyburn. Both vessels went down almost instantly and out of the steamer's passengers and crew only forty-four, including the stewardess, managed to escape in the boats. Of the bark's crew of fifteen only the captain and two scamen were saved. The captain and two scamen were saved. The next morning the bark was observed bottom up. The survivors, after having been thirtyfive hours in the boats without food or five hours in the boats without food or water, were rescued by the Norwegian bark Theresa, of Christians, from that port bound for Quebec. On the 22d twenty-four of them were transferred on board the ship Louisa, of and from Cardiff for Quebec. They remained on that vessel until the 5th of May, when they were taken on board the Titania for Quebec. It is believed that 128 lines were taken. lieved that 135 lives were lost.'

The third officer, James Allan, in an interview, related the following story: The night on which the disaster occurred was clear, though moonless, and the sea was as smooth as glass. He (third officer) retired to his bunl as glass. He (third officer) retired to his bunk at 8 o'clock, leaving Chief Officer Thompson in charge of the deck. About 11:10 he heard the signals suddenly given to step the steamer's engines, followed by a fearful crash. He rushed immediately on deck, and the first thing he noticed was a red light pretty close on their starboard bow At the same moment he heard the chief officer's voice and a cry of "Collision!" and perceived the bark which had ran into them perceived the bark which has a ferward learned from its captain and two of its crew, who were wicked up and saved, was the Panama, of up and saved, was the Panama, of am, N. B., bound from Liverpool to ichi. Running to the side of his own vessel, he endeavored to ascertain the damage vessel, no endeavored to secretain the damage done, and perceiving an immense, gaping hele into which the sea was fast pouring and feeling as he said himself that the steamer was "a goner," be hurried to the captain, who at once gave orders to get out the beats, four of which were down in fifteen minutes, when the State of Florida just keeled over to port the State of Florida just keeled over to port and went down stern foremost. As near calculate, the disaster in latitude 49° north 6° 3' west, or within about 1,200 miles of the Irish coast, as when their last bearings were taken on that day they were in about latitude 47° 5° north, longitude 38° 35° west. As the vessel went down, all on deck, including the captain, were washed off the sea. Mr. Allan further stated that the captain

was exceedingly cool; too cool, in fact, as be did not seem to look upon the danger as serior pressing, and this, together with the himself, was possibly the reason that more of the passengers were not saved. They would not take to the boats, as they supposed, when they saw him so cool, that the danger was not so and moreover the sea was so calm. Of the eight boats carried four were safely launched. Two were smashed by the col-lision, and of the other two he knew nothing. lision, and of the other two he knew nothing, but believed they were washed away when the steamer went down. He did not believe that any one had escaped in them, however, if they had, he did not want to raise any false hopes, his opinion being that they never would be heard from again. When No. 2 boat was being lowered the tackle was cut too quickly, and its occupants, who were all passengers, were upset into the sca. A number of them, including Mr. Bennett, of London, Ont., he says, clung to the boat's bottom during the remainder of the night, and were picked up in the of London, Ohe. he says, ching to the boat's bottom during the remainder of the night, and were picked up in the morning by the other beats. On Sunday morning by the other boats. On Sunday after drifting thirty-five hours we were picked up by the Theresa, and the following Tuesday the party now on board the Titunia

while off Bird Rocks, but the latter being overcrowded they were again transferred to the Titania.

THE RESIDENCE TO SERVE

Mr. Allan declined to give his opinion of

Mr. Allan declined to give his opinion of the accident.

The members of the rescued party on board the Titania presented a pitiable appearance. So sudden was the accident that many of them who were in their bunks had to hurry on deck and into the boats in their night clothes. Most of them had a very confused idea of what reality transpired, but all could distinctly remember the crash and the rush for the deck.

James Bennett, of London, Ont., was the

for the deck.

James Bennett, of London, Ont., was the only first class passenger saved. He says that when the order was given a rush was made for the boats and a number of persons, including himself, got into boat No. 2. The panic on board the doomed ship was frightful. The lady passengers, of whom there were only throe or four, refused to go into the boats, and only one woman, Jane McFarland, the stewardess, was, to his knowledge at the time, saved from the terrible fate impending by the self-sacrifice and gallantry of James Bain, the chief engineer, who lost his life in saving hers. He had to use all his strength to tear her from the deck of the vessel and force her into the boat. Just at this moment

to tear her from the deck of the vessel and force her into the beat. Just at this moment the ship careened and went down with a heavy list, carrying with her the brave eagineer and all others remaining on board.

Mr. Bennett complains that the boats were badly found; that they had no water casks containing water, and he says that Mr. Allan alone of all the officers showed, all the way through, any self-possession and presence of mind. He added that the City of Rome ignored all the Theresa's signals. Although they were seen quite well she went on her way unconcernedly, offering no assistance.

James Patience, an American seaman, said he was in his bank when he heard the signals "stop," and reverse the steamer sengine. He rushed on deck and saw a red light bearing down on their starboard. He heard one of the officers shout "Collision!" This was followed by a terrific crash, and shortly afterward seeing the third officer going to the side with a globe lame to ascertain the damage he followed by

officer going to the side with a globe lamp to ascertain the damage he followed him, and looking over saw a hole about six feet square, through which the water was pouring in volumes.

ponring in volumes.

The following are further details obtained from Mr. Bennett, whose experience was one of fearful privation and heroic endurance. He was standing so near the side when the collision took place that had not a friend pulled him away he would have been killed on the spot.

THE TWO FAILURES.

The Directors of the Marine Bank Still Have Confidence in President Fish-U. S. Grant, Jr., Sells Some Valuable Property.

New York, May 7.-Cap. Ambrose Snow. me of the directors of the Marine bank, said to-day: An informal meeting of the directors was held to day in the private office of President Fish to talk over the situation. President Fish to talk over the situation. At the request of the board Mr. Fish was present and made a statement giving his version of the causes which induced him to close the bank yesterday. Mr. Fish stated that he had come to the conclusion that Ferdinand Ward had deceived him and was an unmitigated seoundrel, and finding that his defalcation amounted to \$750,000, he had decided that the best thing to do was to close the bank and save it from utter failure. He also stated that he and other members of his family owned three quarters of the stock of the bank.

Capt. Snow said that the directors had always had the greatest confidence in President Fish's honesty and integrity, and they still held to the same opinion. They only regretted that Mr. Fish had not called a meeting of the board and submitted the matters to them before he so hastily decided to close the bank. They thought that he lacked good judgment in taking such hasty action. It was stated also that the bank would probably soon be able to resume business, and that none of the depositors would lose a cent. Ulysses S. Grant, jr., sold some property on Third avenue to-day for \$50,000 and

borrowed \$1,832 on a house and lot in East Sixty-third street. The lease was also recorded to-day of the stores Nos. 70 and 72 West Twenty-third street (Booth's theater) West Twenty-third street (Booth's theater) by James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward to Messra, Conkling and Chiveris at an annual rental of \$16,000. Although Mr. Ward was in his office to-day he refused to answer luquiries in regard to his alleged defalcation. What has become of the large sums that he borrowed still remains a mystery, but it is supposed to have been sunk in real estate speculation. It was stated yesterday by a well-known merchant that the Clearing House association has for a long time regarded the Marine bank with suppleion on account of the well known real estate cion on account of the well known real estatoperations of its president, and was ready to use the slightest pretext for expelling it from the association. The bank examiners are still in charge of the books of the bank.

## KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE SON.

Speaker Carlisle Indorsed for President by the Democrats of Ilis State.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 7.—The democratic state conventian to select delegates to the Chicago convention in July met here to-day. Boyd Winchester was made permanent chairman and Henry Watterson chairman of the committee on resolutions. He was londly called for by the convention, and when he appeared on the platform with the resolutions in his hand the house rese and cheered him vociferously. He made a brief speech, conin his hand the house rese and energed him vociferously. He made a brief speech, congratulating the Kentucky democrats on their wisdom and courage. He reviewed the situation in a few eloquent sentences, and then read the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid great applause. The first two solutions in the shonored democratic dectrine. reiterate time-honored democratic doctrine. the third demands a tariff "exclusively for

revenue," and the fourth is as follows:

Belleving that no geographical lines should exist in this country as a test of elliptolity to any office in the gift of the whole people, but that the standard of honesty, competency, fidelity, and constitutional cuizenship alone should prevail, Kentucky recommends to the democracy of the union for the presidency of the United States, him whose elevation to the third office in the nation was the first step to the obliteration of the strife of the late civil war; who was first to lead his parry back to its own national platform of a stendy approach toward the removal of obstructions to trade, the foremost exponent of all the living democratic principles of to-day—flox. John 6, Carlisio.

Roat Races at Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 .- Single shell races were rowed to-day over the national course, one mile and a half, on the Schuylkill, between George W. Stazel, of the Pennsylvania tween George W. Stazel, of the Pennsylvania club, and Gilbert Fitzgeraid, of the Item Rowing association, and Frank Henderson, of the Malta club, champion of the Schuylkill navy, and P. A. Dempsey, of the Pennsylvania club. In the first race Stazel gave Fitzgeraid 35 seconds start, and they came to the finish as close together that the referce decided the race a dead heat. The contestants will row again at a time to be decided on. Fitzgeraid's time was 10m, 20s, and Stazel's Fitzgerald's time was 10m. 30s., and Stazel's em. 54s. Dempsey and Henderson had a close race for a mile, but the former spurted, and won by fifteen lengths in 9m. 13s., the fastest time ever made on the course.

Virginia Justice.

RICHMOND, May 7.-The trial of School Superintendent Carter M. Louthan, indicted for engaging in politics, in violation of the law recently passed, took place in the hustand fined \$50, in addition to the forfeiture of his office. He will appeal from the decision, his office. He will appeal from the decision, and test the constitutionality of the statute.

GEN. GRANT SPEAKS OUT.

The Silly Story About Sending Soldiers to the Capital to Inaugurate Hayes Denied.

The Mission of the Republican Party Not Yet Fulfilled-His Candidate.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- The Mail and Express to-day publishes a two-column interview with Gen. Grant on the political situation. The interview was held yesterday before the news of the financial difficulties in Wall street had reached him. Gen. Grant was found at his office, on the corner of Broadway and Wall street, where he makes tri-weekly visits, still using his crutch. He looks somewhat thin, and has lost flesh since his acci-dent, but his complexion is clear and ruddy, and he was in fine spirits. The inevitable cigar was in his mouth as he rapidly and freely answered the queries of the reporter. "How do you regard the present condition

of the country in general?" was asked. "Well, I suppose the country is generally prosperous outside of Wall street. True, the producers are not getting very high prices for their products, but their supplies are abundant, and manufacturers are busy in all directions, and I think the condition of the ountry on the whole is quite satisfactory."

"Do you look for much progress in the future, and would you care to venture a prediction as regards the increase in our population?"
"I think that the population will increase right along, and at the ratio of increase for the past lifteen years the country, at the end of the present century, that is sixteen years hence, ought to, and probably will, approximate 100,000,000 souls.

approximate 100,000,000 souls.

"In what particular section do you look for the greatest changes within that period?"

"I think the changes will be all over—in all directions they will be uniform. New York city will, of course, retain its ascendency over all other places in the country, and I expect that people who are living at the end of the present century will see New York the financial center of the world.

"The ontire western country is being rapidly

York the financial center of the world.

"The entire western country is being rapidly built up now. For grazing and agricultural purposes the great west is far ahead of what people imagine: in fact, they have never dreamed of its great fertility. Then the whole country along the northern borders of the United States for 300 miles south of the British possessions as far as the valleys stretch is wonderfully productive.

"The southern states have developed wonderfully in the last fifteen years, and I see no reason why the southern states at the end of the century should not be the leading manu-

the century should not be the leading manufacturing section, particularly in cotton fabrics and iron in all its forms. I have no doubt that the development that will take place in Mexico will be as rapid in the future place in Mexico will be as rapid in the future as it was on our own Pacific coast when we first acquired it, and I want to see the relations between that country and ours the most cordial of any nations in the world. If they are not so it will be our own fault. We should do everything to secure the confidence of the people of Mexico. The more prosperous the Mexican people are the better pleased we shall be, and the more it will add to our individual interest." individual interest.

"What do you think of the Mormon question? "I think that the surest and best remedy uld be to take away from Utah her present territorial form of government, and govern the territory by commissioners, as they do in the District of Columbia, and then enforce

the District of Columbia, and then enforce the anti-polygamy laws and such laws as congress may prescribe."
"Can you point out any existing defects in our constitution and suggest remedies?"
"Yes; there are several amendments that could be of advantage to the country if they would be adopted, although I don't believe in tinkering, with that instrument, and any

tinkering with that instrument, and am opposed to innovation, except in cases of great necessity. There is one amendment which I consider would be of great benefit one that would make the presidential term one of seven years instead of four, with a provision that a president holding office for seven years should thereafter be ineligi-I would suggest another amendment which is to the effect that in the event of which is to the effect that in the event of a failure by congress to pass any of the regular appropriations in one year, then appropria-tions corresponding with those of the pre-vious year should be continued until such time as the appropriation may be passed. Another amendment I would favor is one authorizing the President to approve a por-tion of any act of congress, and withholding his approval from all portions of the act that he does not approve, and return the same to the house in which the bill originated with his objections, when it shall receive two-thirds of the votes of both houses before be

coming a law.
"In reference to the electoral commission. reneral, what truth is there in the oft-pub lished stories that you had massed troops in the capital at Washington with a view of preventing any attempt to inaugurate Mr.

Tilden ? Tilden ?"
"None. There were no troops massed there at all. I intended to maintain peace and order at all hazards, and I proposed to see installed in the presidential chair the man whom congress declared was elected, whether it was filden or Hayes. I had no desire or power to influence the question of deciding who the people had elected to the presidency. who the people had elected to the presidency. That was a matter entirely with congress. It is true that I had directed Gen. Sherman to have his troops that were in Baltimore and other points near Washington so that hey could be brought thereon telegraph notice in ease of a riot or disturbance, but this step was not in the benefit of the political parties nor either of the candidates for the registrous. for the presidency. There was not a soldier in arms in Washington at the time." "Do you regard the aunexation of Canada

as a likely event in the course of time?"
"If such an event ever does occur it will be in the distant future. I think we have be in the distant future. I think we have territory enough for all our wants. All that we require is good friends on both sides of And we certainly should not desire to annex an unwilling people on either side of our borders."

our borders."
"What of the question of immigration; do you think it will continue in the future as in

the past?"
"I don't think it will increase in the same ratio in the future as the growth of the population generally. As to immigration, I would so smend the constitution as to change the period before which citizenship can be acquired, and I would make the ceremony of acquiring citizenship such that the privilege will be appreciated when obtained. In addition to this I would not extend the privilege to any person unable to speak and write the English language, or whose moral character is questioned at the time of becom-ing a citizen. I think this the most impor-tant of all the amendments. I would suggest, except possibly the one extending the presi deutial term, upon which I lay much stress, because we all know how much embarrass-ment is caused to the business of the country by these contests every four years, and he much the public are absorbed in them. Y ber drifting thirty-five hours we were cked up by the Theresa, and the following useday the party now on board the Titania are transferred to the bark Louise of Cardiff night elected commander of the Loyal legion. I dent elected for seven years the election by fair entries in this city, was arrested this afterneon on a president holds office. By having a president holds office by fair entries in this city, was arrested this afterneon on a president holds office. By having a president holds office by fair entries in this city, was arrested this afterneon on a president holds office. By having a president holds office by fair entries in this city, was arrested this afterneon on a president holds office. By having a president holds office by fair entries in this city, was arrested this afterneon on a president holds office. By having a president holds office. By having a president holds office. By fair entries in this city, was arrested this afterneon on a president holds office. By having a president holds office. By having a president holds office and the following the course of the bank of Commerce in the bank of Commerce in the bank are absorbed in them. We have under our present system only about two years of peace and quiet out of the four the bank are absorbed in them. We

would cause much less disturbance in business circles."
"What of the stability of the republican

"What of the stability of the republican party, general?"

"We will have always two parties in this country. When one of them has fulfilled its mission it is gradually followed by a shaking up, and each of the new parties will then find in their ranks men who previously have been in opposite parties. But to answer your question, I don't think the mission of the republican party has yet been fulfilled, nor will it be so long as the states lately in rebellion are solidly with one party without regard to platform or principle."

"Now, general, I would like your views on

platform or principle."

"Now, general, I would like your views on the pending presidential campaign and the claims of the various gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the republican ticket?"

Gen. Grant here paused, took a deep puff, held his cigar aloft, and after a moment's thought replied: "Well, I don't care to say much on that subject. If the republicans make a wise selection they will carry the next election. I think our prospects are better than they were four and eight years ago."

ago."
"May I ask your opinion of President
Arthur's administration?"
"I prefer not to criticise it."
"May I ask then what your preferences

may be?"

"I decidedly favor Logan. There is a great prejudice against him at the present time because of his vote on the inflation bill, but if he is nominated I think his record on the financial question, clear through from the beginning, can be shown to be entirely satisfactory to these republicans who tirely satisfactory to those republicans who oppose him now. He is a man of ability and oppose him now. He is a man of ability and a man of courage to maintain his convictions, and one who is not swayed about by every passing breeze."

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Friendly Greeting From the Eaptist Ministers-Resolution in Regard to Caste in the Church.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 7.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church reassembled this morning in Association hall, Bishop Cyrus D. Foso in the chair. A resolution that the name of the Freedmen's Aid society be changed to that of the Southern Education society was referred to the committee on the Freedmen's Aid society and work in the south.

A communication from the Philadelphia conference of Baptist ministers was read, stating that a committee had been appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of that body to the general conference. A resolution that the committee on revisals be instructed to inquire and report as to a

be instructed to inquire and report as to a
plan for the more perfect unification of our
comexional societies was referred to the
committee on the state of the church.

A resolution was offered providing for the
appointment of a committee of twenty-five,
one ministerial and one lay delegate from
each general conference district, and one
delegate-at-large, to devise and report a plan
for the division of the general conference for the division of the general conference into two legislative houses, and that they also consider the desirability and feasibility of precuring a site and erecting a building thereon in which are to be held the meetings of the conference.

of the conference.

Rev. J. M. Shreveport, of the Mississippi conference, offered the following:

Insecuchas there has been a great deal of discussion, both in the religious and secular press, of case in the Methodist Episcopal church, and insecuent as casts is a curse to any nation, and more especially to a religious denomination, and inasmuch as we believe that caste prejudice is a size:

olved. That it is the sense of the general conference that no trustee of a church, school, col-lege, or university should exclude any person on account of race, color, or previous condition of servicude.

The resolution was referred to the committoe on the state of the church.

It was decided to hold a special session in the Arch Street church on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock in order to hear the

Wesleyan delegates from England and Rev. Joan Paul Cook, of France.

Bishop Harris exhibited a bust of John Wesley, which had been lent to the conference for a few days by Rev. R. W. Todd, of Wil-

mington conference.

After the notices had been given the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists. BOSTON, May 7 .- The prohibition state

convention to choose delegates to the national convention was called to order at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon by Chairman Travis, of the prohibition state committee. Some 300 dele-gates were present, and the convention was organized by the selection of George Kempton, of Shannou, as president, and William H. Colcord, Mr. M. O. Stevens, and John H. Collins, as secretaries. President Kempton read an address.

read an address.

Mr. Kempton predicted an early dissolution of the republican party, and invited the democracy to join with the prohibitionists.

Rev. Dr. Miner addressed the convention. Tammany in New York, he said, would carry New York at the presidential election, and New York would carry the election. Tammany was supported by 10,000 rum shops in New York. Here was where the prohibition-

Story of a Crook.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Inspector Byrnes says of Peter Wilson, alias Lyons, who was shot a day or two ago while committing a robbery in Philadelphia; "Wilson was a Boston thief and came here with another 'crook' from the Hub three years ago to work at their trade. The went west together to California and returned a year ago with the intention of settling pormanently in New York. Wilson procured Peter McGuire, Henry Oliver, and Thomas Colan from Boston and together they formed a band which engaged in regular suburban raids, chiefly as pickpockets. Their rendezvous was a Bleecker street saloou. Wilson, Kiernan, Bleecher street saloon. Wilson, Kiernan, and McGuire went off at intervals on pro-fessional excursions to country towns and started on one of these tours about a week ago. They seem to have halted in Philadelphia and tried their hand there when Wilson came

How She Picked a Parson's Pocket.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- The Rev. Joseph M. Goetner, of Utica, was walking down Fifth avenue on Monday night on his way to the Grand Central depot. At Forty-fifth street a stylishly-dressed young woman prectortated herself upon him, hugged him, and cried: "My dear John, I'm so glad to see you. When did you come in;" When she had got his pocketbook she apologized to him for having mistaken him for her dear brother from Nyack. The dominie missed his pocketbook, which contained \$45. and ran after her. A young man came up just then and told the dominie to remain where he was white he (the young man) went after a policeman. The young man did not return. Rev. Mr. Goetner went home to Utica minus his money.

BALTIMORE, May 7 .- At the meeting of the general conference to-day the quadrennial address was made by Bishop Dickerson, of the North Carolina district. He referred to the decision of the supreme court of the United States on the civil rights law, and declared it ad disgrace to our regists haw and de-clared it ad disgrace to our civilization. Ho also spoke of education as the hope and suc-cess of the race. Dr. Oreen, of Louisiana, spoke on the subject of education in the church, which consumed the remainder of the

A Baltimore Bank Telter Arrested, BALTIMORE, MD., May 7 .- William Massey, A CAST OF COLOR.

Lady Macbeth, Richard III, and Ingomar Under Dark Skins.

Booth, McCullough, Barret, and Mary Anderson all appearing together could scarcely have drawn a larger audience to Ford's than that which gathered last night to see and hear Miss H. V. Davis, Mr. Powhatan Beaty, and Mr. W. E. Davis as staractors, supported by a complete company of colored people. Nine-tesths of the audience was colored, but Nine-tenths of the audience was colored, but the other tenth made a noticeable sprinkling of white. Most of the prominent colored citizens of Washington were present. In a lower box sat Frederick Douglass and his family, and in the box above them were a number of clerks of the pension office, friends of Davis, who is also a pension office clerk. In the opposite box was a crowd of "Growlers," and probably every unoccupied actor in the city was somewhere near the stage.

The performance was not quite bad enough

The performance was not quite bad enough to be good, but some parts of it lacked little of being a roaring farce. Three scenes were given from "Macbeth," with Miss Davis as Lady Macbeth, Powhatan Beaty as Macbeth, and P. R. Stewart as Layton. Miss Davis is almost white and is quite fine looking. Her epeech was declamatory and deliberate on all occasions, like that of an unfinished scholar of elecution. Nevertheless her acting was praiseworthy and was not at all laughable.

The King Richard of Mr. Davis, which character he supported during ten scenes, was a remarkable performance. Mr. Davis is black, and has thin legs, which he neglected to conceal last night by trunks. Costumed as Richard usually is in other respects, he was like nothing ever before seen on any stage. He bravely grappled with the difficulties of the love seen, dream, battle, and death, and deserves credit at least for the pluck with which he went on despite frequent leaghter. There seemed to be better parties. death, and deserves credit at least for the pluck with which he went on despite frequent laughter. There seemed to be two parties in the house—one bent on fun, which laughed at everything, and another which drowned out all laughter with applause. Mr. Davis was called before the curtain every time it fell and received two magnificent bouquets. The Richmond of Mr. W. H. H. Hart was a most admirable performance, and the audience discovered it rather late. Mr. Hart's action and speech were by far the best on the stage last night, and there have been seen hundreds of poorer Richmonds with white skins.

Miss Davis was the lady Anne and Mrs. F. E. Ridgway the Queen Elizabeth. The other parts were all taken by colored people, after the manner of fairly good amatours.

One scene from "Ingomar" was very well given by Mr. Beaty and Miss Davis.

The performance of the evening ought not to receive the criticism given to professional

to receive the criticism given to professional actors, and for amnteurs it was in general very good. There was nothing about it, how-ever, to indicate that a great colored tragedian had yet been discovered.

TO END HER TROUBLES

Mrs, Buckingham Swallows Laudanum Because Her Husband Was Cross.

J. W. Buckingham, his wife Elizabeth, and their three children live at No. 1013 Q street northwest. Mr. Buckingham returned

plexioned woman, and has been sick for a long time. She was very irritable, and it is supposed that, becoming angered at her husband she took the landard. supposed that, be he took the laudanum. Mr. Bucking ham is a carpenter.

Bill to Repeal the Test Oath.

The first section of the bill to repeal the test oath act provides that "no person who held a commission in the army or mavy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion, and afterward served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called confederate states, or of either of the states in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to position in the army or navy of the Unifed States."

The other sections prescribe that hereafter The other sections preserved that acresives the eath to be taken by any person elected or appointed to any offices, except that of president, shall be as prescribed in section 1757 revised statutes, but this act shall not affect the section of penalty of the section any right claim, obligation, or penalty already incurred, and sections 820 and 821, revised statutes, imposing certain disqualifi-cations on grand and petit jurors, and prescribing their oaths, are repealed.

For Benefit of the Louislana University. The bill introduced by Senator Gibson yesterday to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural college provides for a grant of 25,000 acres of public lands in Louisiana to that state to aid in the crection of suitable buildings for the university, and to replace the library the university, and to replace the library and scientific apparatus of the institution destroyed by fire.

The Body of Dr. Gress to be Cremated. PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Record to-corrow will say that the brief notices of the death-of Prof. Samuel D. Gross and the ab-source of a date for the obsequies was ex-plained this evening by the departure of the body in charge of relatives for Washington, Pa., where the body of the distinguished surgeon will be cremated. The family of the rofessor had during his lifetime frequently een apprised of his wish that his only should be cremated and the ashes placed In the family vault at Woodland cometery in this city. Once he remarked to a friend, "that he did not desire his body to lie in the ground and rot, and have some one come along one hundred years from now and find his jawbone." He favored cremation upon general hygienic principles as being of greater benefit to the living rather than having hundreds of bodies decomposing in the ground.

dence of the decessed this evening, and the body was then placed upon the 9:10 p. m. train for Pittsburg, whence it will be taken to the famous Le Moyne crematory at Wash-ington, Pa. If possible the incineration will take place to-morrow afternoon or evening.

Flight of a Cleveland Man Dressmaker. CLEVELAND, May 7.—Charles W. Irving, a notorious swindler, has left the city, leaving many creditors behind him. He was pro-printer of the Ladies' Tallering company, Last fall at a church fair given at the residence of Col. W. H. Harris much attention result. The dell's dress was worth at leas dressed. The doll's dress was worth at least \$100, and was a free contribution from the Ladies' Tailoring company in the way of a free advertisement. Irving obtained many thousands worth of goods on credit from lead-ing merchants, and then obtained maney from brokers by giving chattel mortgages. He

The Weather To-day.

Partly classify usulaer and rain, followed by elearing weather, mortheasterig usuals, becoming parable, sta-

Yesteriay's thermometer-7 a. m., 54,60;11 a. m., 552°, 3 p. m., 554°, 7 p. m., 556°; 11 p. m., 594°, maximum, 634°, minimum, 594°, precipins tion, 0.07 Inch.

## FRAUDULENT PAY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Bateman Tells How He and Others Suffered Through Col. Morrow.

Gen. Swaim, However, Took Care to Protect Himself from Loss.

Threatening to "Squeeze" Morrow So That None of the Vouchers Would Be Paid.

The Means by Which the Withdrawal of the Charges Was Effected.

The Swaim court of inquiry held a three hours' session yesterday, two hours of the time of which was consumed in the reading

of the record of yesterday's sussion. During the remainder of the time Mr. Bateman was on the witness stand under

direct examination. Before the regular examination was begun counsel on both sides, and Mr. Bateman himself, saked to correct statements made Tuesday with respect to Mr. Brown's connection with the firm of Bateman & Co. and the loan made to him by Gon. Swaim. They wished to state that Brown went into business with Bateman & Co. in November, 1881, and that the loan made to him by Swaim was made six or eight months afterward. Mr. Bateman also stated that he and Mr. Brown had signed articles of copartnership six weeks before Gen. Swalm know anything about it.

On his direct examination yesterday, Mr. Bateman was questioned with respect to a certain claim of one George D'Autria, bafore the French and American claims commission, upon which Gen. Swaim had advanced \$1,000, and with regard to sixteen shares in a copper mining company purebased by Hateman & Co. for Gen. Swaim, about which Mr. Calkins Co. for Gen. Swaim, about which Mr. Calkins in his statement to the court vesterday said that Gen. Swaim had had cause for complaint, and had complained to Bateman. The latter testified that the D'Autrin claim had not yet been adjusted by the commission, and with respect to the copper mining company's stock, he said that the firm had purenased this stock for Swaim and that it had been transferred to Swaim's account on the books of the mining company. He denied that Swaim had ever, as stated by Mr. Calkins, made a demand for the surrender of this stock, which he said stood to this day in his (Swaim's) name on the company's books. With respect to the interest memoranda on the due bill for \$5,000, Mr. Bateman said that Gen. Swaim had been credited with 6 per cent, interest on that Mr. Batoman said that Gon. Swaim had been credited with 6 per cant, interest on that deposit, and debited with the same interest on the checks drawn against it. The firm, he said, always charged 6 per cent, interest to persons for whom they purchased stocks on the amount of the purchase. Mr. Bateman was then examined as to the circumstances under which his letter of the 17th of April to the sections of the sections of the sections of the section of the sections of the sections of the sections of the section of the sections of the section of the section of the sections of the section o street northwest. Mr. Buckingham returned from work at 7 o'clock last night and sat down to his supper, when his wife asked him a question. Mr. Buckingham was in no jovial mood, according to his statement, and responded curtly. His wife became offended and began a tirade against him, and a bitter war of words ensued. After he had finished his supper he went into the sitting room, and found his wife standing in the center of the floor with an empty half sounces laudanum bottle in her hand, which she said she had drained. Her statement was discredited at first, but when the effects of the poison began to appear a physician was sent for, and Drs. Winters and Gleeson responded. They applied an antidete, but it was not until after an hour's work that signs of life rewarded their efforts. Her condition at an early hour this morning was very critical.

Mrs. Buckingham was a tall, sallow-complexioned woman, and has been sick for a private of the difference of a few hundred dollars between us." Witness saked him and Swaim. The result of the interposition was that he (Buteman) consented to meet Swaim. They met that morning in Parker's private office. After the charges made by witness had been talked of, Swaim said to firm "You know that I did not want to defraud you; that I only brought this suit to determine the difference of a few hundred dollars between us." Witness saked him why he had not brought this suit directly, instead had any claim against him why should he not leave it to arbitration. Gun, Swaim, he said, accepted the seggestion and named Mr. Butterworth, to whom witness agreed, the Butterworth, to whom witness agrosd, the understanding than being that Swaim was to withdraw the suit and surrender the due bill, and that he (Bateman) was to withdraw the charges made against Swaim. It was desired that he (witness) should withdraw the charges as soon as possible, but he refused to withdraw them upti the suit against him would have been withdrawn, and the due bill aurrendered to Mr. Parker. Finally Swaim wrots and signed an agreement to obtain the due bill and place it in the hands of Mr. Parker, who agreed to become personally responsible for the surrender of the due bill, after which he witness) and Parker wrote the letter withdrawing the charges, and Swaim drew up an agreement to submit the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Butterthe matter to the arbitration of Mr. Butterworth.

In answer to a question by Mr. Chandler, witness said that nothing was said at this time about the D'Autrit claim, or the copper mining stock. Swaim had said nothing further than that the suit had been brought to determine the difference of a few hundred dollars between him and witness.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Chand-ler, counsel for Esteman, addressed, the court, saying that he had made no reference in his ating fraudulent pay accounts, for the reason that his client felt a delicacy about bringing into court facts about transactions in which other and innocent people were concurred, and would prefer to make a statement on the charge to the court privately. He asked that this part of the testimony be heard with closed doors, as there were some private in-terests in the matter, which his client did not wish to take the responsibility of making

Mr. Calkins, counsel for Gon. Swalm, did not wish it to be understood that any of the testimony to be thus privately offered affected this matter as far as he is personally con-

Gen. Pope here ordered the court room to be cleared, in order that the court might deter-mine the question raised by Mr. Chandler. In a few minutes the doors were reopened, and Judge Advocate Scott said that he had been directed to announce that the court had decided to continue its investigations with pen doors, and that he had also been directed to advice counsel that the court had reserved to itself the right to call and recall wit-nesses, in its discretion, without regard to the ordinary course of investigation to be pursued by counsel.

pursued by counsel.

Mr. Bateonan was then asked some further questions as to the due bill transaction. He said that Mr. Hemphreys came to him and said that Swaim had asked him if he would take Bateonan's paper for \$5,000; that he (tiumphreys) had replied that he would, and that he had taken the due bill from Swaim. in part payment for building his house. Mr. Chandler tered whether Mr. Humphreys had domanded payment in full of the due bill. Mr. Calking objected, but, after some parley-ing between counsel, witness gut in a reply in the allimative.

Mr. Chaudler then asked witness to state

what had occurred between him and Gen. Swaim in respect to the negotiation of pay youchers. Mr. Bateman stated first that the y ouchers. Mr. Bateman stated first that the person whose vanchers had been referred to is Col. Morrow, He then said that Col. Morrow had come to his office in congrany with a Mr. McKibben, of the army, with a letter of introduction from Gen. Swaim. He had not the latter in his possession, it baving been destroyed but it was in the ordinary form of such letters. Col. Morrow said that he wanted to letters. Col. Morrow said that he wanted to letters col. Morrow said that he wanted to letters, and he wanted to letter the destroyed his a velocity of the destroyed his a collection, as they did not care to had he amount asked for beauty one offset, On the name of a part in the